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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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The Big Fish Get Away.

We are all a set of anglers
Along life's crooked stream;
Some fish in gravest earnest,
Some fish as in a dream.

But no matter how we ply the hook,
Or how the fly we play,
We only catch the little fish—
The big ones get way.

The little toddler on the floor
Will fish for buttered bread;
A year or two and he will fish
For a wagon painted red.

The lad will fish for ball and bat
And hours to spend at play,
But he'll only get the little ones,
While the big ones get away.

The youth will fish for whiskers,
For a silk hat and a cane;
The young man fish for sweethearts
And try a wife to gain.

And when he's wooed a dozen girls,
He'll have a wedding day,
To find within a year or two
That the big fish got away.

Some men fish for fortune,
And some will fish for fame,
While others fish for pleasure,
Caring nothing for a name.

But all will find in closing life,
When their heads are turning gray,
That they only caught the little fish,
While the big ones got away.

—*Exchange.*

THE BRAHMIN'S PREDICTION.

I was at Calcutta in 1857, the year of the great Mutiny. The convulsion broke out at Barrackpore, in March of that year, but its seriousness was not realized until May, when the sepoys at Meerut revoluted, committed dreadful outrages, and seized Dehli. The something like panic seized the civilian population throughout the country, and it was marked at Calcutta, for the natives had exhibited much insolence there, and as the placed was almost stripped of troops, the more timorous apprehended either a descent by the rebels or an uprising of the resident natives. More than once during that dreadful summer, there was a rush to the ships, which lay moored in tiers along the bank of the Hooghley; and as the tremendous difficulties of the situation became clearer, the agitation among the non-combatants naturally increased.

It was during this exciting period that I made the acquaintance of Captain Paget, an officer of one of the Sepoy regiments which had been wounded on that occasion, and had been sent to Calcutta, and he was recovering rather slowly, for the hot weather and his private anxieties were much against him, when I happened to meet him while visiting a friend in Fort William. I was struck with Paget's appearence at first sight. He was not a young man, but in the prime of life; I should say between thirty-five and forty. Tall, well-made, sinewy and active, carrying no superfluous flesh, dark, almost swarthy of complexion, with fine black eyes, hair and beard, he was one to be noticed wherever he went It was easy to see that he was suffering more than his wound explained, and my friend contrived to let me know that the poor fellow's betrothed, a beautiful girl, daughter of a brother officer, was with the besieged in Lucknow, while Paget himself was chafing and fretting at his enforced inactivity.

His mental distress, indeed, not only prevented his recovery, but caused a relapse, and he had to take to his bed again presently. Having met him frequently in the interval, I had learned to like him, and especially a peculiar touch of what looked like mysticism in his character or temperament. Thus it was that I often passed many hours at his bedside, reading to him or conversing when the doctor permitted him to talk. I soon discovered that Paget possessed a fund of curious information about the native beliefs, religious and philosophical, and that he was particularly interested in what he declared to be the occult powers possessed, though rarely exercised, by some of the higher Brahmins. As I was quite ignorant of all such subjects at the time, and was as full of conceit as most young men, I did not hesitate to exhibit incredulity at all these stories, and especially laughed at Paget's persistent assertion that there were Brahmins who possessed the power of looking into the future.

One day, the patient, apparently tired of my stupid skepticism, asked me to take from the book-shelves a copy of Forbes's "Oriental Memoirs," and desired me to read a relation so remarkable that, since the work in which it appeared is long since out of print and scarce, it may be worth while to transcribe here for the benefit of the *Ledger's* readers. Forbes writes thus:

"Ghost-seers and astrologers are innumerable in India, and millions believe in their supernatural power; many wander about like gypsies; but only a few Brahmins use the prophetic power with a certain diginity and modesty. I will give a short account of one of those Brahmins as an example.

Before proceeding with the narrative, it is necessary to state that when Forbes arrived at Bombay in 1776, there were three parties in the English settlement. At the head of one was Spencer, Crommelier led the second, while Hodges, who had recently been deprived of the governorship, represented the third. Hodges had resented his removal as unjust, and had written angrily to the governor and council of the East India Comapny. Called upon to retract his strong expressions, he refused to do so, and in consequence had been removed from the governorship of Surat, recalled to Bombay, and dismissed from the company's service. All this had been reported to the directors in England, and it only remained to await their ratification of the course taken by the authorities in India.

Forbes continues as follows:

"This Brahmin was a young man when Hodges made his acquaintance. He was but little known to the English, but was much celebrated among the Hindus, at least on the west coast of India. I believe that Hodges had become acquainted with him when he was an English resident in Bombay. Both became as intimate friends as the difference in religion and caste would permit. The Brahmin, an upright man, often admonished his friend never to depart from the path of virtue, which would lead him to success and honor and eternal happiness. To impress this exhortation upon his mind, he assured him that he would rise from the situation he filled in Bombay to higher posts in the company's service; after that, he would be collector of Tellicherry and Surat, and lastly, governor of Bombay. Mr. Hodges often mentioned these prophecies to his friends, but himself paid little attention to them. It was only when he gradually rose to these posts of honor that he placed more confidence in the Brahmin, particularly when he was named collector of Surat. When, however, in course of time, Spencer was named governor and Hodges was dismissed from the service of the company, he sent to the prophet, who at that time was living at Bulpara, a sacred village on the banks of the Tapti. He went to Hodges and listened to the disagreeable end of his hopes and endeavors. Hodges finished by saying that he should sail for Europe, and, therefore, did not expect the fuifillment of the Brahmin's promises. It is even said that he let fall some reproaches during the conversation, on account of these deceitful prophecies. The Brahmin listened to all with the greatest composure, did not move a muscle, and said:

"You see this ante-chamber and that room to which it leads; Mr. Spencer has reached the portico, but will not enter the palace; he has placed his foot on the threshold, but he will not enter the house Notwithstanding every appearance to the contrary, you will reach the honors and fill the elevated post I have foretold, and to which he has been appointed. A black cloud hangs before him.'

'This surprising prophecy was soon known in Surat and Bombay; it was the topic of conversation in every society. Hodges, however, had so little confidence in it that he prepared to commence his voyage home. In the meantime, however, the dispatches had been received (in England) from Bombay, and an answer was returned with unusual rapidity. The court of directors condemned Spencer's proceedings as governor of Bengal, reversed his appointment to the governorship of Bombay, dismissed him from the company's service, *and Hodges became governor.* From this time the Brahmin gained the greatest influence over his mind, and he undertook nothing of importance without having asked the consent of his friend. It is remarkable that the Brahmin never prophesied anything beyond the government of Bombay; spoke of his return home; but it was well known that he maintained a mysterious silence regarding the time after the year 1771. Hodges died suddenly on the night of February 22, 1771.

Forbes gives several other striking anecdotes illustrating the prophetic power of this remarkable Brahmin, but, though all of them are wonderful, none equals in effect that just told. After I had read this story aloud Paget turned to me and said:

"Well! You see that there is good authority for the belief I hold about the power of some of the Brahmins."

I was compelled to admit that he was right, and he then proceeded:

"I have asked you to read Forbes's account in order to open your mind and prepare you to interest yourself in some more modern instances of this strange gift; for be assured that the Brahmins have not lost any of their powers since the time of Forbes and Hodges. A century more or less, in fact, makes no difference to those conservative people, whose wisdom has been handed down to them in a direct line through untold ages."

Then, fixing his dark piercing eyes upon me, the soldier went on to tell of a Brahmin whose friendship he himself had formed some years before, and who had made some singular predictions concerning his military career, all of which had been fulfilled, and said he:

"If my friend had given me assurance that I should be reunited with my dear one, I should never have worried over the present situation. But what depresses me peculiarly at this moment is his refusal, or inability, to lift the veil.

All he will say is: 'You will see the lady again,' and I cannot get from him any intimation that both or either of us will come out of this hurly-burly alive, or that if living, we shall be brought together according to our hopes.

Of course, I could not reassure the poor fellow in such a matter, but I saw at once that, whether he was right or wrong as to the Brahmin's powers, nothing would be stupider than to contradict or argue with him about it in his weak and nervous state. So I tried to draw his mind off the cause of his anxiety, and after some desultory conversation I left him, having, at the time no suspicion that I was taking my final farewell of him.

Paget could no longer restrain himself, and had reported for duty and gone to the front. Some weeks after his departure I received a letter from him. Havelock was then making his preparations for the first relief of Lucknow in the face of fearful difficulties. His force was too small to fight its way through the enemies who literally swarmed between it and the beleaguered city, and he knew that of encounter a defeat at such a time might be fatal to English rule in India. In spite of the perils of delay, the commander was compelled to proceed with the utmost caution, and reinforcements came to him very slowly and in mere driblets. All this Paget wrote, evidently boiling with impatience and desire to be on the road; but it was not until September that Havelock felt himself strong enough to advance determinedly. Paget's letter, after treating of the military situation, went on to speak of the Brahmin, Narashergha, as he was named. He had come to the camp, and my friend had talked with him at length.

"He is as reticent as ever," wrote the captain, "about the future; but he reluctantly told me that there was a very dark cloud over my destiny, and that but for one circumstance, he would never have said a word about it. 'Had I,' he said, 'foreseen your death, or that of the lady, I should have refused to speak to you of it. But there is something very peculiar about what I do see in this case. I know that you will reach Lucknow and the Residency. I know that you will see the lady. But at that point dullness gathers over the picture, and I can distinguish only the lady. She will survive, I am sure. As to you, all I can say is that I have not seen you dead. The cloud which conceals your future seems rather to forbode eclipse than extinction.' That is his last word; and he says that if I ask him anything more, he will go away, and I shall never see him again. Well, at least, my darling is to live through the present awful ordeal, and I shall try to content myself with that assurance; for I am absolutely convinced that what the Brahmin predicts will happen."

This was the first and the last letter Paget wrote me. Almost immediately afterward Havelock's long and desperate strnggle began, and I suppose no man engaged in that fighting march, when every day brought its battle, and some days two or three fierce combats, had any leisure to think of correspondence. Anxious and curious as I was to learn the sequence of the Brahmin's perplexing and, in one respect, obscure prophecy, I had to wait until the official reports were published of Havelock and Outram's relief of Lucknow. As will be remembered, notwithstanding the fearful cost of that heroic deed, it was partially futile. The garrison could not be taken away, and Outram was equally unable to add his force to theirs, for the supplies were insufficient for the original party besieged. For several days I looked in vain for news of Paget. Then came a report giving his name among those killed in the assault. The next day, however, to my surprise, his name was struck from the list of killed, and appeared among the wounded. I could make nothing of it, and all inquiry at headquarters proved useless. They knew no more than the hastily written reports conveyed, and that was mere contradiction and confusion. There was nothing for it but to await the arrival of some wounded officer who knew my friend, and who could give me the information I desired, and after a weary interval the hour and the man arrived. The story he told me, lying in his cot at the hospital, I condense as follows, and put in my own words:

Paget had escaped disabling wounds during the bitter fight through the streets of Lucknow, and had emerged almost unhurt upon the open space fronting the Residency. There, however, the converging fire of the rebels rendered the place so hot, that the attacking party began to fall by twos and threes, and in clearing the cross-streets and alleys, very heavy losses were sustained. At last the rebels were swept out of the way and the English troops returned with a rush to the gates of the Residency. There the leading files were met by the commanding officer a part of the garrison, and Paget entered with the first. In the courtyard beyond the gate a number of the women were assembled to greet their rescuers, and in their front rank was Paget's betrothed. Those who were eye-witnesses of what followed could never agree entirely upon the details, and, remembering the excitement, noise and confusion that prevailed, together with the smoke that hung over everything, this cannot be wondered at.

All that could be established with any certainty was that Paget, on seeing his promised bride, gave a cry of joy and sprang toward her with his arms flung wide; that, at the same instant a single shot was heard, and the young officer suddenly spun round and dropped at the girl's feet, lying there motionless, and apparently dead There can be little doubt that but for her presence he would have been hurriedly pronounced dead, but she insisted upon his removal to the hospital and proceeded to nurse him The wound he had received proved a most dangerous one. It was in the head, and while so nearly immediately fatal that the difference of a few lines this side or that, would have killed him on the spot, it was yet so paralyzing upon the brain centers that he lost consciousness instantly, and did not recover it for a long time.

In fact, he lay in a stupor—which, perhaps, saved his life, since it saved him from all knowledge of the horrors undergone between the first and second relief—until that 19th of March, when Sir Colin Campbell, after defeating the enemy in a series of desperate engagements, entered Lucknow, and relieved the exhausted and decimated garrison finally and completely. It seemed to the ever devoted friend, who had held this long and dreary vigil over him, that with the crisis of that combat, when the creak of the great guns and the rattle of the musketry were so incessant and loud as to render all conversation impossible—it seemed to her that this excess of the habitual sounds was arousing him from his trance. Even then his awakening was slow; and three months later, when the doctors pronounced him well enough physically to take ship for home, his mind had so little recovered its tone that he could not remember anything of the events immediately preceding his entry into Lucknow.

I did not see him again before his departure, for all intercourse was forbidden him save with his faithful nurse. They were married at Fort William the day before they sailed, but quite privately, and with no celebration whatever. Almost a year elapsed before I heard of Paget again, and then the intelligence was cheering. The homeward voyage had done him good, and the change to a cooler climate completed his cure. He recovered his health and strength, if not completely—for severe injuries and prostrations leave ineffaceable marks on the system—at least sufficiently to enable him to resume active service.

I was informed afterward that while on his way home he first showed recollection of what he had gone through, and that almost his first intelligible observation was:

"The cloud has lifted, after all!"

So the Brahmin's prediction, though far less positive and clearly defined than in the cases related by Forbes, proved eventually to have been wonderfully close to the actual facts. Probably no one could have told whether Paget would live or die, for months after he received that wound. But, just as the Brahmin had said, he was "eclipsed, not extinguished;" and the discrimination of the seer between a state which so closely resembled death and death itself should be pointed out as one of the most curious points in the case. I may conclude with the remark that, though most residents of India could doubtless match this story and quite possibly surpass it, from their own experiences, to those who have not visited that land of marvels such a tale must appear so extraordinary as to be a severe strain upon their faith. Of the philosophy of Indian prophecy much may be said, but this is neither the time nor the place to say it.—*N. Y. Ledger*

The Modern Method of Educating the Deaf.

(*Warring Wilkinson in Sacramento Bee*)

The Editor of The *Evening Bee* has asked me to write a short article on the deaf, thinking doubtless there is great misapprehension on the part of newspaper readers—which is true—concerning this interesting person and the methods of his education.

The statistics of the twelfth census are not yet available, so that the exact number of deaf-mutes in the United States cannot be stated, but it is reasonable to suppose that the ratio of one in 1,500 has not changed materially since 1890, so that the deaf-mute portion of our national population is probably close to 49,000 Of this number there were under instruction, during the year 1902, 12,390 pupils, distributed as follows:

In State Institutions	11,091
In day schools	872
In denominational and private schools	427

These pupils are housed in buildings and on the grounds valued at $13,000,000, with yearly State appropriation of $2,500,000 for support.

It is not, however, the cost of his housing and support that makes the deaf-mute so interesting, but rather psychological phenomena which he presents, and which are brought about by the abortion or destruction of a nerve upon which depends the most important of the human senses One may lose sight, smell, taste, even feeling, with little disturbance of his mental powers, but the loss of hearing interferes with the natural processes of thinking, deprives the deaf-mute of his share of the accumulated wisdom of the ages, cuts him off from all communication with his kind, and offers the saddest sight on earth—a primitive human being standing bewildered amid the intellectual life and activity of the twentieth century. No lullaby of maternal love falls upon his deadened ear; no nursery rhyme or fairy tale comes to stir his imagination; no evening prayer at the mother's knee; no songs of praise; no answers to the questioning of his pathetic eye.

> The song bird and the bee,
> The chorus of the breezes, streams and groves,
> All the grand march to which nature moves,
> Are wasted melody to him;
> The world of sound a tuneless void;
> While even silence hath its charm destroyed.

Now it is to the education of this handicapped child that patient science has addressed itself, and with gratifying success While sporadic attempts to instruct the deaf have been made since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and there is quite a literature on the subject scattered down the years, the Abb de l'Epee, a French priest, is fairly entitled to and holds the first place in the affectionate memories of the deaf, because he inaugurated systematic and public instruction for them. Down to his time the few instances of deaf-mute education had been for the rich only, and the processes employed were kept secret. His success was so great as to receive the approval, not only of the French Academy but of the Royal Courts of Europe where he exhibited his methods. His great contribution to the benevolent work to which he devoted his life was the device of the sign language by means of which he taught written language This sign language was developed upon the fundamental theory suggested by Jerome Cardan of Pavia, born in 1501, that all communication of ideas is carried on by conventional symbols, and that when two or more persons agree upon a symbol, whether spoken, written, pictured or signed, it answers the purpose of conveying thought, which is the function of language. This theory, first carried into effect by de l'Epee, found acceptance quite generally in Europe, and the education of the deaf by means of signs came to be known as the French or manual method This was about 1755.

Almost simultaneously, or, to be exact, in 1760, Samuel Heinecke, a German teacher, opened a school for the deaf in Liepsic, but his method was diametrically opposed to the method of De l'Epee, and the controversies between the two men were sharp and often bitter. Heinecke took the untenable ground that there could be no intellectual development without speech, and spent his time and strength in imparting to his pupils articulate language, apparently ignoring the fact that a motion of the mouth is just as much a sign as a motion of the hand, and not half so easily understood; but with Teutonic persistence, he maintained his opinion and his practice, and to this day his system has quite a large following and is known as the German method. An unfortunate war between these two methods has been waged with more or less bitterness for 150 years, and is not settled yet, though much of the acrimony which characterized the earlier disputes has of late been eliminated

The American schools have generally adopted what is know as the "combined system." which uses any and all methods to obtain the results we all seek, namely, the best fitting of the deaf for usefullness and intelligent citizenship To this and signs, speech, the manual alphabet, pictures and written language are used in proper proportions, and I do not hesitate to say that, judging from impartial observation of European and American schools, and from personal contact with graduates from both, the combined system produces better average results than are obtained by any one method. It reaches a larger number of the deaf, produces a higher intelligence, and contributes most largely to the happiness of these "children of silence."

It seems to me that this late consideration, the happiness of those we seek to educate, has not received the attention which it deserves. I have seen a school for the deaf where a teacher or a monitor was at every child's elbow to prevent him from making signs, with a resultant unhappiness which was pitiful to see. To deprive a lot of boys and girls of that free intercourse and social attrition of ideas which come from the use of signs at table and on the campus, takes away from childhood half the joy of living. Moreover, the mental development that follows a free use of signs outside the class room is almost marvelous, and the reason of it is evident. Before one can talk or write he must have something to talk or write about, and it is in imparting ideas that signs find their highest value The life and movement of the world are transferred to the playground, and any exciting event, like the recent visit of President Roosevelt, is discussed in in signs by children of seven or eight years of age as intelligently as it is by those children who have all their senses, though the deaf child may not yet have have acquired more than the phonetics of the alphabet, or have risen above the literary ability of writing "A cows eats grass."

Nor is it true, as is often said, that signs interfere with acquiring speech. Properly used, they are an aid, because the more intelligence a deaf child has the better can he appreciate the instruction he receives in the manner of using his vocal organs.

Only teachers of the deaf fully realize the difficulties which beset a congenital deaf-mute in learning language, and one should not wonder at the strange dislocations of words and grammatical infelicities which are so often found in the letters and conversations of the deaf. The wonder is, how they ever come to express themselves intelligently in view of the varied uses of words and their compounds. Take as a simple illustration the word "draw." The pupil is taught that "a horse drew a wagon." The pantomime is clear and corresponds with his daily observation, but to his surprise the next morning's paper in its notices say: "The concert drew a large house last night," and he has to learn that in this use "drew" means to attract, and "house" means a number of people. After being taught by pantomime how to "draw" a mug of cider," the sporting editor informs him that in the late "mill," McGovern "drew" the first blood from his opponent's "mug." He is told that if he is ever so fortunate as to have money on deposit, he must "draw a check" before he can get it. He has seen his schoolmate "draw" a picture, but when the heroine of a modern novel "draws" a sigh, his admiration for the capacities of art is increased. A magazine critic commends the scenes of innocence and content which the latest novelist "draws," but on reference to the book, he finds there are no pictures. A cook "draws a fowl" and a minister "draws an inference," but there doesn't seem to be much relevancy between the two ideas, and when in addition he is told that a "ship draws water," a waiter "draws a cork" and money "draws interest," he concludes in despair that the conundrums of language, like poor Dundreary's "widdles," are things which no fellow can find out When to these numerous significations the modifying verbs "in," "out," "off," "on," "up," "back," etc., are added, and when it is remembered that every peculiar use of a word must be made a special subject of instruction and retained by a special effort of memory, a keyhole perception may be obtained of the work involved in the education of a deaf-mute.

In judging the attainments of the deaf, one should always bear in mind the difference between one born without hearing, and one who has lost his hearing after he has acquired spoken language, and whom we call, for lack of a better term, a "semi-mute" The evolution of articulate language was the last step in human evolution, and, following the law of degeneration, it is the first to be lost under certain circumstances, though Max Muller with strange inadvertance says "we learn our most difficult lesson, namely speaking, without any conscious effort, and however old we may grow, we never forget it again" On the contrary, there is nothing so quickly forgotten as how to talk, after the hearing is destroyed.

It is interesting though sad to note the fading speech of a child made deaf by disease or accident at, say five years of age. At this age we all know the ceaseless chatter of childhood, stimulated to expression by dawning intelligence and an intense desire to get at the reason of things. An attack of spinal meningitis or scarlet fever destroys the auditory nerves, and the child awakes from its long delirium in a world of silence from which there is no escape.

At once begins the decadence of speech. In a month a notable change in voice is perceived, a loss of timbre that precedes the coming monotone; in six months the articulation of words are perceptibly diminished; in a year it is difficult for strangers to understand the child; in two years only the telepathic instinct of a mother's love can interpret what is mere jargon to others. At three years the speech has degenerated into inarticulate cries, and the eight-year-old child resorts to signs which if he is uneducated are henceforth to be his means of communication with his fellows. Thus by a novel but natural order of reversion, a child reaches in three years a point in language whence his primitive ancestors started many thousand years ago. This fact leads up to an interesting question as to what were the original means of communication before the "connecting link" discovered his vocal organs. But there is neither time nor space to pursue this fascinating inquiry.

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EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

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"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Education of the Deaf and Dumb in India.

There are no less than 200,000 deaf mutes in India. The Presidency of Bengal alone accounts for 70,000, of whom 200 are in Calcutta. For this large number there are only five special schools, attended by only 150 pupils. Thus only three in 4,000 are under instruction.

True, deafness does not afflict the poor alone. It visits the cottage of the poor and the palace of the rich. But yet I find, at least in this country, that it is more common among the poor than among the rich. It may be due to the extreme poverty of the masses of the people, their want of education, and consequently their want of knowledge of the most elementary principles of sanitary science. If the poor in India are so very poor that they cannot get two meals a day, even in seasons of plenty, how must the poor deaf-mutes fare? It is easy enough to imagine. As begging in India is not a crime, a very large number of them must be eking out a miserable existence that way. They are spoken of or addressed not by their own names, but by such common names as "haba" or "gunga" which, translated into English, would be "dumb," as though these words were proper names.

The people of India do not know, nor do they believe, that the Deaf and Dumb are capable of being educated. Not very long ago the father of a pupil of mine took his son with him to the office of a leading solicitor of the Calcutta High Court. It so happened that at that time there were assembled in the solicitor's office some of his fellow-practitioners and a few clients—both men of education. On our solicitor-friend introducing the boy to the campany, they became very anxious to know about him. But on hearing him talk some of the party would not believe that he was born Deaf and Dumb. They had not seen or heard of the like before.

Of the five schools for the Deaf and Dumb in India, "The St. John of Beverley's Institution for Deaf-Mutes" in Bombay is the oldest. His Grace the late Dr Leo Meurin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, founded it in 1885 with two boys. At present it has 15 pupils—all boys—of whom six are boarders. They do not admit girls. A few years ago the number of pupils was much larger, but since the appearance of the plague in Bombay it has dwindled to the present small figure. After establishing the school the good Bishop brought out from Europe Mr. T. A. Walsh, an Irish gentleman, as its principal. But Mr. Walsh resigned after two or three years' service. Since then the Rev. Father Goldsmith has been the principal of the school. Up till recently the school was held in a rented house, but the commitee have lately purchased a property with a building on it for about £4,000.

In Calcutta my friend and colleague, Babu Sree Nath Sinha, started a class with two deaf-mutes in May, 1893, which grew into the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School. At present the number on the rolls is 34—28 boys and 6 girls. Of the boys 6 are boarders. We have no girls boarders. There are four teachers in the school, including myself. Last year there was a lady teacher besides, but she has resigned in view of her approaching marriage. Pupils are admitted at all times of the year. This, coupled with the fact that most of the students are day-scholars, who are generally very irregular in their attendance, makes the work of teaching in the school very hard and the management harder. After our patient and persistent efforts, extending over a period of more than six years, we have gathered together £5,340, including the Government grant of £2,000, for a school building. A site, measuring about 2 acres, has been acquired for the purpose. It is an ideal site for the location of a boarding school. It stands on the longest and one of the widest thoroughfares of Calcutta. It is within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipality, but a little way off from the bustle and temptations of the Metropolitan City. The school building is under construction, and will be ready for use in another six months' time. It will be a two-storied building, 88ft. by 32ft., with a staircase at either end. It will consist of one hall only, to be partitioned off the woodwork into nine rooms on the ground floor and tens on the first floor.

The third school for the Deaf in India is the one in Palamcottah, in South India, in connection with the Church of England Zenana Mission. It was founded by the energetic Zenana Missionary lady, Miss Florence Swainton. Some years ago she went home and visited a good many schools for the Deaf and Dumb in the British Isles. The number on the rolls of the school is 80, including both boys and girls.

In Mysore, in South India, a school has lately been founded for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind by Mr. M. Grinsvasa Rao, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools of the Mysore State. The number of deaf-mutes on the rolls of the school is 10. It is expected that the intelligent young Maharaja of Mysore will ensure the stability of the infant institution by making a suitable monthly grant from the State funds.

The American Mennonite Mission at Dhamtari, in Central India, has got together some 600 famine orphans. Among these there are about a dozen deaf-mutes. Bro. Jacob Burkhard, a member of the Mission, has opened a class for the education of these, where they are making fair progress.—*J. N. Banerji, in Belfast Messenger.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

The following persons have been appointed to act as Local Committee of Arrangements for the meeting of the National Association of the Deaf, which is to be held in St. Louis next summer, some time during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

Jas. H. Cloud, *Chairman*,

Jas. S. Chenery	Y. S. Baggerman
J. J. Gill	Mrs. M. E. Harden
Peter T. Hughes	Pearl Herdman
Chas. D. Jones	Angeline Molloy
Charles Kilpatrick	Annie M. Roper
A. J. Rodenberger	Emma Schum
A. O. Steideman	Clara L. Steideman
Sarah Weisser	

Any one desiring information, or having suggestions to offer relating to the convention, should address all communications to Rev. J. H. Cloud, 2606 Virginia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. L. SMITH,
President N. A. D.

FAIRBAULT, MINN.,
July 1, 1903.

PORTER MEMORAL FUND.

BULLETIN, NO. 1.

823 MADISON AVENUE,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., June 24, 1903.

Below is a list of contributors to the Porter Memoral Fund, and the amounts received to date:

A. G Draper, Washington, D. C.	$5 00
Thos. F. Fox, New York, N. Y.	3 00
F. R. Gray, Allegheny, Pa.	5 00
Freda W. Bauman, Guthrie, Okla.	50
Through Prof. Draper:	
W. L. Hill, Athol, Mass.	2 00
W. S. Runde, Berkeley, Cal.	1 00
	$16 50

J. SCHUYLER LONG,
Treasurer.

CHURCH NOTICES.

6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 19TH.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y., 4 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, 4 P.M.

Gallaudet Home, 10:30 A.M., Holy Communion.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
N. E. Corner Seventy-third Street.

Sermon to the deaf by the pastor, Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D.D., every Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial welcome to all.

Bible Class, at eight o'clock, taught by Mrs. Wm. H. Rose.

The above services discontinued until September.

Reading Room and Gymnasium open to the members and their friends every Friday, from 8 to 10 P.M. through the summer.

Rev. Mr. Van Allen's Appointments.

JULY.

19—3:00 P.M., St. George's, Schenectady.
19—8:00 P.M., Christ, Herkimer
23—7:30 P.M., St. John's, Johnstown.
26—10:00 A.M., Trinity, Utica. Holy Communion.
26—11:00 A.M., Trinity, Utica. Morning Prayer.
26—3:00 P.M., Zion, Rome.
26—7:30 P.M., St. Paul's, Syracuse.

CHICAGO.

Deaf-Mute Killed on the Fourth.

C. P. GILLETT ELECTED.

Club and Society Notes.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

"Chicago" failed to report some very important news. "It is better late than never." On the 28th of last month, at the lecture room of the M. E. Church, on Clark and Washington Streets, upon invitation of Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, while at the baptismal service, Rev. Francis Cox, (retired) administered the rite of baptism to his granddaughter, Florence Estella Cox. The aged minister is the father of Mr. Melville Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have two interesting children.

The Rev. James H. Cloud, of St. Louis, made a flying visit to Chicago while returning form his Iowa tour, and took dinner with the Dougherty family, Tuesday of last week.

The Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf, in Jacksonville, on July 8th, elected Mr. C. P. Gillett superintendent, to succeed the late Dr. Joseph C Gordon.

W. H. Davis, a teacher in Texas, was in Chicago for a few days last week.

"Sunny Jim," Los Angeles correspond of the *Deaf American* writes that "it was rumored in Los Angeles some time ago that Mr Regensburg was going to buy out *The Deaf American* and have it removed to Los Angeles. What about it, Mr. Editor?" Well, it is not so, but it may be Hearst's *Chicago American.*

At a recent meeting of the graduates of the Gallaudet College, it was decided to name the new organization "Chicago Alumni of Gallaudet College."

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, Wednesday evening of last week, the school management committee's report favoring teaching deaf children by the combined system or pure oral method, according to the wishes of parents, was adopted.

Mr. Ben Frank was appointed by President Morton to manage a ball for the Pas-a-Pas Club, the coming winter.

Mr. John White has returned from Mazomanie, Wis., where he attended the wedding of his sister to Bernard Prochnow, of Milwaukee.

Mr. John C. Reckweg and daughter, of Los Angeles, will be in this city the latter part of July, on their way home from Europe. The doors of the Pas-a Pas Club are wide open to them. And as the meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held on the afternoon of the first Wednesday in August, Mr. Reckweg and daughter can have a chance to witness it.

William Shaw, of Shabbona, Ill., aged 35, a deaf-mute, was accidentally killed by the explosion of a piece of gas pipe he had loaded with powder, early on the morning of the Fourth.

Miss Lillie Adams, of Jacksonville, spent a week pleasantly in Michigan City, and returned home after spending Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. Albert Mercer, of Michigan City, spent Sunday in the Windy City.

Miss Elizabeth Gabler, of Jacksonville, arrived in Chicago sunburnt from the country, where she spent a few weeks. She has just gone to South Bend, Ind., to be the guest of Mrs. Frank Cope, until September.

Miss Grace Knight returned from a pleasant vacation in Michigan. She was accompanied by Miss Maud Lambush, of Chippewa Lake, Mich., who is the guest of Miss Knight during her stay in Chicago for several weeks.

Mr. Lloyd Blankenship, of Omaha, Neb., is in Chicago for the summer.

Mrs. Herman Witte has gone to Colorado for her health.

Mr. William B. Wayman is to leave for Oakville, Canada, July 18th, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. He will be in King Edward's country until September 1st.

Mr Charles D Seaton has accepted an offer from West Virginia School as teacher.

Mr. James Simpson has resigned from the superintendency of the South Dakota School, with which he has been connected for many years.

At the July meeting of the Pas-a-Pas Club, Mr. Watson was elected recording secretary to fill Mr. Ryan's unexpired term. And Mr. Liebenstein took the chair of the new office of financial secretary.

Much to the regret of everybody, the jolly picnic of the F. S. D. is now a thing of past. The merry picnickers enjoyed themselves immensely. The crowd was larger than expected.

Tall "Willie," better known as "Doctor Cureall," is found alive and hearty. He gave up his plans to paddle his canoe over to South Haven, because a "beauty" has just removed back to New York.

The Chicago readers of the JOURNAL were much delighted with the St. Louis letter, and wish it could greet them continuously in every week's issue.

Mr Fred Ryan resigned the recording secretaryship of the Pas-a-Pas Club, and was elected grand financial secretary of the National F. S. D. by acclamation.

Many Chicago friends of Miss Hypatia Boyd are agreeably surprised to learn that she is soon to be married.

The members of the Chicago M. E. Mission will hold a meeting on July 23d. The theme will be "Bible Reading and Study."

Mr. Parish was in the city on the Fourth, visiting at the Pas-a-Pas Club. He is a sailor on the S. S. Marquette.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal are happy parents, a girl baby having come to stay with them two weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Edwards were at Elliott's Park, Ill., on the Fourth, to attend the Scotch picnic.

Miss Mary Changnon is now staying with the Olson family, on 57th Street.

The deaf-mutes of Gano and vicinity had a private picnic on the Fourth.

Mr Chas. Merchant, of Michigan, was in this city on business.

Come to the Ladies' Aid Society's picnic, at Jackson Park, August 15th.

Mr. Guy Raser has gone to St. Louis to visit his folks.

Mr. Hartford's sister died of consumption, recently.

Remember July 25th, Pas-a-Pas Club's picnic.

Prof. Swiler's son is now clerking for Libby, Nelson & Company, in the stock yards.

H H Kohn has gone to Sioux Falls, Iowa. CHICAGO.

WEST VIRGINIA.

[Send news for this department to John C. Bremer, 3523 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.]

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kiene and child, of Charleston, are recuperating at French Lick Springs, Indiana. They will probably move to St. Albans, twelve miles from Charleston, after their return.

Mr. Frank E. Philpott returned home to Akron, O., a few days ago, from a delightful stay with the Davis family at Clendinin. Mr. and Mrs. James Breedlove were also there on the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Brock came back home July 12th, after a week's visit among their relatives, in Braxton County

Messrs. William Halpin, Herbert H. Stoehr, and Nathan C Seamon, paid a brief call on Mr. J. H. Fowler, of Wellsburg, after having enjoyed a sixteen-mile pleasant ride on a street-car of the new Pan-Handle Railway, on a Sunday.

Mrs William Sawhill and three children, of Taylorstown, Pa., arrived here this evening, and crossed the river to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Frazier, of Brookside, O., till Monday.

Mr. Ernest W. Craig, of Toronto, O., was in town last Wednesday for a short time, after accompanying his aunt to Bellaire, O, where she was preparing to leave for her home in Sprague, Ohio. He returned home over the Pan-Handle Railway.

A picnic of the deaf is being arranged for in this city, and July 25th is favorably set for it, but the place for holding it is not yet decided.

Good news was reported in this city last Monday, of the birth of a twelve-pound son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bailey, of Washington, Pa., who recently moved from Alumbridge. Congratulations.

Miss Lucy K. McAdams reports a very fine time at Mannington, with Miss Emma Bartlett. She returns to this city to-morrow.

Miss Ida Millard, a pupil of the Columbus School, who is spending her vacation at her home in Costine, O., will make a visit in this city shortly.

Mr Lester G. Rosson left over the B. & O. R. R. Tuesday night, with the Wheeling baseball club for Dayton, O. to play a series of three ball games, and then three games with other clubs of the Central League, returning here July 23d. Mr. Rosson had good company in Mr. Harry Romoser, on the train to Columbus, O., Harry was in town a short time ago, hailing from his home in Ulrichsville, O.

The deaf of this State will be greatly pleased to know that Mr Charles D. Seaton, of Chicago, Ill., an ex-teacher of the North Dakota School, will teach in the Romney School next Fall.

Mr. Ernest W. Craig, of Toronto, O, was at Rocky Springs Park, Chester, on the Fourth of July.

July 11, '03. J. C. B.

Rather Dead Than Deaf.

READING, PA., July 11.—Melancholy because of approaching deafness, John H Schatz, aged twenty-five, of No. 926 Cherry Street, committed suicide by taking opium. He died in the Homeopathic Hospital.

WILKES BARRE, PA.

Mr. James Williams and daughter, Maggie, expect to go to Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Cape May, next month.

Miss Carrie Evans, who was in Philadelphia for two days and later a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Swartz, at Harrisburg, for three weeks, returned home a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. William Morgan, of Scranton, is now at Youngstown, Ohio, where he will spend three weeks with relatives.

Mrs. Harry Pethicks is now in Hoboken, N. J., with her father. She may return on the first of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Young, of Catasaqua, Pa., were in this city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Byron on the Fourth of July.

It is reported to "Professor" that Miss Mamie Dress will be in Philadelphia next month, as a guest of her aunt. She expects to enjoy herself at the pleasure resorts at the seashore during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews, of Bloomsburg, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wirth, for some days, a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Tho. Nankivell, of Bloomsburg, was in this city to visit us. He said he has been very busy tailoring.

"Professor" calls the attention of James S. Reider to an error in his column, that Charles Snyder has been called to operate a linotype in the office of the *Evening Courier*, of Tamaqua. Mr. Snyder failed to get the position. He first went home to Kingston, from Philadelphia, before going to Tamaqua, and when he came to Tamaqua, after two days, the position had been filled. He ought to know enough to go to Tamaqua first. Mr. Snyder has been in Scranton, trying to get a position as operator of a linotype, but failed.

Mr. Herman Wirth, who is a first class rag-carpet weaver in this city, has raised his price three cents a yard, owing to the increase in price of raw cotton and the settlement of the textile workers' strike at Philadelphia. They are getting an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in wages, and fifty-five hours a week. The price of carpet warps has gone up. Mr. Wirth says he expects all rag-carpet weavers will raise the price per yard to meet the deficiency in profit. Henceforth, those who wove at twenty-five cents a yard will charge twenty-eight cents. Mr. Wirth is very busy weaving in his shop, and he says he has more orders this year than since he began to weave.

Mr. James Williams was up at Scranton some time ago on business about the picnic at Mountain Park. He failed to meet the chairman, whose name is Mr. William Burge. Mr. Williams returned home and said there was no meeting at Scranton. On July 4th, there was a meeting in this city. The Committee of Scranton failed to fill the agreement, owing to the fare between Scranton and Mountain Park, on Saturday, September 5th, which was seventy-five cents to go and return, which precluded any but a small profit. The Committee has decided that there will be no picnic. The deaf-mutes are disappointed.

A fine party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wirth, on July 5th. An elaborate lunch, including ice cream, was served, and an orchestra furnished music. They had a most enjoyable time. Those present were: James Williams, Edgar Muesslman, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wirth, Miss Annie Albert, and "Professor," all of Wilkes Barre; Messrs. William Burge, M. Callahan, John McGrath, C. Keifer, Hirsch and O'Brien, all of Scranton; Miss Lizzie Swartz, of Carbondale; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews, and Mr. Thomas Nankivell, of Bloomsburg; William Williams, of Plymouth; Mr. John Reilly, and William King and mother, of Port Blaudsford; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Arnold, of Luzerne Borough, and others.

Next day (Sunday) the deaf-mutes took a ride to Harvey's Lake. They enjoyed themselves at the lake and returned home by the evening.

The Wilkes Barre deaf-mutes expect to go up to Lake Ariel, with the Scranton deaf-mutes, some time this year. PROFESSOR.

July 11, '03.

The Tennessee deaf-mutes have in view the erection of a monument to the late Rev. Job Turner, which is to take the shape of a home for aged and infirm deaf-mutes.

Miss Hypatia Boyd, who has done such faithful and successful work in the instruction of the blind deaf girl, Eva Halliday, at the Delavan, Wis., school, resigned at the close of school, and returned to her home in Milwaukee. Report has it that matrimony is comtemplated.

The Odds Against Him.

Ezra Pike—Mother, you got ter stop takin' in summer boarders, er else I got ter quit farmin'.

Mrs. Pike—Why, pa, what's the trouble?

Ezra Pike—They's no use prayin' fer rain with fourteen summer boarders prayin' fer fair weather. —*Judge.*

WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Glorious Fourth passed off quietly in Western New York. In Buffalo there was a large gathering at the Fishing Club House on Niagara River, between Buffalo and Tonawanda. A delegation numbering twenty-two put in its appearance from Cleveland and helped to swell the crowd. That the club boys hardly looked for the large crowd seems evident, because there was hardly enough "free grub" to go around, and have something left over. The gathering was a harmonious one, enlivened by fireworks and a good flow of soul.

In Rochester there was a similar gathering at the Black Gill Club House at Point Pleasant. Here also was gathered many new faces, and the day went off well, except for one unfortunate accident that dampened the festivities somewhat. Patrick Donohue, one of these who is generally found foremost in meetings, where pleasure is the main object, was firing off a small cannon at intervals during the day, but late in the afternoon while attempting to set it off once more, it went off prematurely and the fire from the explosion flew up into his face and nearly blinded him, but as it is, he was severely burned and bruised about the forehead and cheeks, and for a time was unconscious. But he is all right now.

Messrs. E. F. Tummerman, of Rochester, and W. S. Root, of Albia, it is said, spent the Fourth in Buffalo.

Miss Eva Sullivan, formerly of Rochester, but now working in a shoe factory in Ogdensburg, spent a week at her home.

A little ten pound girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hayes of Rochester Tuesday, June 30th. Both mother and child are doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wood, of Rochester, with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, spent the 4th in Niagara Falls.

Miss Anna Day, of Buffalo, spent Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th, visiting friends in Rochester.

Arrangements for the Convention and Picnic are being rapidly pushed.

By referring to the advertisement in another part of the paper, it will be seen what the committee, Messrs. C. O. Danter, C. D. Gibbs and E. P. Wood, have done thus far.

The Picnic of Ephphatha Mission, on the 15th of August, will this year be more of a general character than in other year, and will have the active assistance of some who are not members of the Mission. The Committee thus for chosen Messrs. C. D. Gibbs, and E. F. Timmerman with one or two new names to be selected.

Announcements will be made later of all arrangements as they in perfected.

It is quite probable that the proposed picnic of the Niagara and Orleans Co. deaf-mutes at Olcott Beach, Saturday, Aug. 7th, will be cancelled this year—for there seems to be no enthusiasm over it.

ROCHESTER, July 10, '03. *

Notice!

The address of the Rev. C. O. Dantzer has been changed to 231 Grand Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

The Coolest Amusement Place in New York.

Special efforts have been made to have the Eden Musee the coolest Amusement place in New York City during the hot weather. The Musee has been thoroughly equipped with cooling apparatus and no matter what the temperature outside is, the interior of the Musee is kept delightfully cool. The Winter Garden has been handsomely decorated with palms and flowers so that with the cool breezes it is practically a roof garden. The attractions at the Musee during the summer will be unusually good. A large collection of moving pictures has just been received. Many of them were taken especially for the Musee, and will be exhibited nowhere else. These pictures are shown in series of twelve each hour, and a different set is shown each hour. The mysterious pictures are most wonderful and mystifying. Each afternoon and evening the new Orchestra gives a concert in the Winter Garden and the selections rendered are practically the same as at Manhattan Beach. The wax groups throughout the Musee look exceedingly cool and comfortable in spite of the hot weather.

Don't be a grumbler. Some people contrive to get hold of the prickly side of everything, to rub against all the sharp corners and disagreeable things.

Half the strength spent in growling would often set things right. You may as well make up your mind, to begin with, that no one finds the world quite as he would like it, but you are to take your part and bear with it bravely. You will be sure to have burdens laid upon you that belong to other people, unless you are a shirk yourself; but don't grumble.—*Arlisan.*

EXCURSION

TO THE

Gallaudet Home

ON

Saturday, July 18, 1903

Under the auspices of the General Manager of the Home, and the combined organizations of Greater New York and vicinity.

SPECIAL TRAIN
HALF-RATE TICKETS

Time Table.

Be on time. The Train will not wait

GOING—Leave

Grand Central Station,	8:50	A.M.
125th Street "	9:01	"
138th " "	9:03	"
Yonkers, - -	9:20	"
Tarrytown, - -	9:30	"
Arriving at Camelot at	10:30	A.M.

RETURNING—Leave

Camelot, - -	5:15	P.M.
ARRIVING AT		
Tarrytown, - -	6:25	P.M.
Yonkers, - -	6:35	"
138th Street, - -	6:55	"
125th Street, - -	6:57	"
Grand Central Station,	7:08	"

Tickets. - - - $1.40
Children, between 5 and 12 years, **70c.**
Under 5 years, FREE.

BRING YOUR LUNCH.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, *Chairman.*

Thomas F. Fox	Sam'l Frankenheim
R. E. Maynard	Emanuel Souweine
John Wilkinson	H. L. Juhring
Edward Elsworth	Geo. L. Reynolds
C. Q. Mann	John H. Keiser
Isaac N. Soper	Edwin A. Hodgson

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

Dr. Chamberlain — R. E. Maynard
H. L. Juhring — John. H. Keiser
Samuel Frankenheim.

COMMITTEE ON GAMES.

Edward Elsworth — C. Q. Mann
John Wilkinson

Beautiful Souvenir Badges will be presented to every one on the train. They are donated by the M. L. A.

Group photo will be taken by PACH

Program.

1. SHORT SERVICE.
2. ADDRESSES BY
 - Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of the Board of Trustees.
 - Mr. Thos. F. Fox, of the League of Elect Surds.
 - Mr. S. Frankenheim, of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League.
 - Mr. H. L. Juhring, of the Brooklyn Guild.
 - Mr. H. Beuermann, of the Hollywood Club of Deaf-Mutes.
 - Mr. E. Souweine, of the Manhattan Literary Association.
3. PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT.
4. RECITATION OF A POEM.
5. LUNCHEON.
6. INSPECTION OF THE HOME.
7. GAMES—Under supervision of Committee.

Under the direction of Mrs. Thompson, of New Hamburgh, and Miss Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, the following light luncheon will be on sale at the Home grounds, the proceeds from same to go to the Home:

Sandwiches. — Variety of Cakes.
Ice Cream. — Coffee.

TICKET HOLDERS who miss the Special Train, can take either Train No. 47, or Train No. 79, at the two stations and time scheduled below:

Train No. 47—Leaves

Grand Central Station,	11:30	A.M.
125th Street, -	11:42	"

Train No. 79—Leaves

Grand Central Station,	1:31	P.M.
125th Street, - -	1:43	"

These two trains stop at Camelot *on notice to Conductor.*

All men that reach maturity draw prizes of some sort. A few are very good, more are indifferent, but the larger number will be curses. If brotherly love, self-denial and thrift are diligently sought, the crowning gift of all is won and in happiness and peace will the days glide swiftly away. If idleness and ease is the aim of life then want and suffering is the result. If indulgence, excess and licentiousness is the heart's desire, all the miseries of life will follow and at the end will come the horrible nightmare of remorse.—*Ex.*

NEW YORK.

Buckley's Dangerous Predicament.

NEW JERSEY PICNIC.

The Home Excursion.

News items for this column should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The following, taken from the *New York Herald*, will call to mind a somewhat similar feat of Buckley's, while at a picnic resort on Staten Island a year ago. His wife and friends then thought he would surely be drowned, but he swam ashore in good shape, and in a few minutes was calmly comforting his agitated friends.

Thousands of persons who were enjoying the Fourth on the beach at the West End, Coney Island, yesterday, saw one of the big steamers which run between Manhattan and the Iron Pier reduce speed and come to full stop in front of Gleason's bathing pavilion, about 6 o'clock, and then watched a life saving crew from the pavilion row rapidly toward the steamer. When the boat reached a point directly in front of the vessel, which was bound for the pier, the form of a man struggling in the water was just discernible from the shore and many wondered why some attempt to rescue him had not been made by these on board the steamer, although the man seemed to be a quarter of a mile from the excursion craft. Suddenly those in the lifeboat missed sight of the man and while he continued to be carried westerly by a strong tide that was running the lifeboat continued nearly two miles out to sea. The man in the water was within hailing distance from the rowboat at one time and the crew yelled to him, but he continued to splash his way along, though making queer motions occasionally with his fingers. for he was a deaf-mute, and all attempts to communicate with were useless.

It has been the custom of about a dozen deaf mutes to go to Gleason's pavilion for a bath on Sundays, and a number of this party are said to be expert swimmers. Among the number was John Buckley, 30 years old, who lives at 194 President Street, and he is reported to have earned the distinction of a champion swimmer. This afternoon Buckely and another mute friend started to swim out from the pavilion in the direction of Sandy Hook. They swam out a little over a half a mile when Buckley's companion turned about and began swimming toward shore, but the President Street man refused to return and continued to swim out. The tide was running out strongly at this time and Buckley was caught in the ebb just as the iron steamer came along. She slowed up and it seemed from the shore as if no effort was being made help him, although he was being carried out swiftly.

The attention of the life savers at Gleason's place had been attracted and a boat was run off the beach into the surf, with two men at the oars, pulling for all they were worth in the direction of the man in the water. The men in the life boat were guided by information from people on the steamer and they started toward the spot where the man was last seen. They rowed as rapidly as possible, but lost sight of him, and he could no longer be seen by the people on the beach.

The lifeboat continued, as it was thought the body would be carried out by the tide, and disappeared from sight.

Buckley was next seen by a crowd of people on the Iron Pier. He was raising a great deal of water in trying to fight his way to shore against the tide, and the spectators saw that he was exhausted. A number of the mutes who went to the beach with Buckley walked along the shore toward the pier as he seemed to be carried in that direction. They appeared to be gesticulating excitedly and quite a crowd followed them. While watching the lifeboat gradually disappear from view one of the mutes discovered Buckley near the end of the pier, and they got a rowboat to meet him, but the strong ebb had carried him with considerable force against the pier and between a couple of piles.

There was a little excitement, and after some delay a rope was lowered and the fatigued swimmer was lifted out of the water. The man had a hard battle for life and he was nearly dead. Serval persons offered assistance, but because of their affliction it was declined. Buckley was carried into the dressing room of a pavilion and after a little doctoring appeared to be none the worse off for his adventure, although he admitted that he was a pretty sick man.

About an hour and a half later the lifeboat returned to Gleason's pavilion and the crew reported that they could not find the man, but they brought in a butter tub, which, it was learned later, Buckley was playing with in the water. Buckley's friends had brought him back unnoticed, and when the lifeboat returned a big crowd gathered on the beach, expecting to see a corpse. The crew were considerably surprised when they learned that their man was a live and well among his companions.

Buckley is married and has one chid. He is a printer, connected with Typographical Union No. 6, and is employed by B. Tyrell, at Nassau and Fulton Streets, Manhttan. One other mute is employed by the firm.

The inevitable bad luck of the New Jersey deaf-mutes, whenever they give a public entertainment, materialized again last Saturday afternoon, when a thunder storm of great violence drenched Roseville Park, where their picnic was to be held, and no doubt kept a great many of the deaf from attending. The games had to be given up, and all the afternoon was spent on the waxed floor of the pavilion.

Nevertheless, with true pluck and unabated energy, the committee kept all in a spirit of enjoyment, and the dancing floor was filled with gentlemen and ladies "tripping the light, fantastic toe," to the strains of Krimke's orchestra.

There were about one hundred present during the afternoon, and when the shades of night enveloped the park, a couple of hundred hearing and deaf people were added to the total that assembled beneath the sputtering arc-lights of the spacious pavilion.

The reception committee were: Paul Kees, Chairman, and Messrs. A. L. Thomas, J. M. Black, Chas. Partington, J. B. Ward, T. J. Purcell, A. Polander, Wm. Fricke, A. D. Salmon, E. J. Manning, Wm. Waldron.

The floor manager was Mr. Chas. Lawrenz.

Among the deaf-mutes present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kees, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrenz, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Scheifler, and little boy, Mrs. Delp, of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. P. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Ackley, Mr. and Mrs John Black, Mrs. Tooley, Mrs. Schlaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron, Misses Schaublin, Munson, Long, Nicholson, Rachel Jost, Moses, Clara Post, Mary and Sarah Finn, Celia Kinney, Tillie Maguire, Katie Tracy, Theresa Smith, Florence Fullings Charlotte, Conklin, Ruth Bodenweiser, Florence Menow, Grace and Ruth Redman. Messrs. G. L. Reynolds, John C. Reckweg, Theo. A Froehlich, I. N. Soper, E. Souweine, Thomas A. Taggart, Henry Kohlman, Isaac Golland, Jr., Harry Leibsohn, William Deegan, Frank Brown, Charles Schlipp, Herman Beck, William Jackson, and others.

The members of the arrangement committee were headed by Gus Matzart, with aids Morton Moses, Fred Hering, Charles Cascella, and William Dietrich.

The New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society is officered as follows:—John M Black, President; E J. Manning, Vice-President; Charles Cascella, Secretary; Charles Lawrenz, Treasurer; and Fred Hering, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Everything points to an unusually large number of persons on the special train which is to take the deaf mute excursionists to the Gallaudet Home, on Saturday next, July 18th. The train starts at 8:50 A.M., and it would be well for all who are going to remember that it will start on time. Tickets purchased and in hand, will be honored on two other trains—at 11:30 A.M., and 1:30 P.M.—at the Grand Central Station and at 125th Street Station only. But you can not buy *special rate* tickets at the ticket office. They must be bought from some member of the Committee beforehand. It will be necessary, also, for those who take either of these trains, to notify the conductor to stop at Camelot. It will be wise, for those who can, to bring their luncheon, but if that is not done, there will be a sale on the grounds of sandwiches, coffee, ice-cream, etc., the proceeds from which will go into the Home treasury. Some few deaf-mutes have delayed purchasing tickets because of the possibility that it may rain. Rain in New York may not signify anything. Even if the weather here be rainy, it is quite likely that it will be clear in the vicinity of the Home. So, do not mind the state of the weather, but be sure to go along. There will a few extra tickets on sale at 42d Street, 125th Street, and 138th stations. If you have not purchased a ticket, be on hand early, as no one can enter the train without showing his ticket to the gateman.

The Manhattan Literary Association has always by deed and action evinced a deep interest in the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf. On the occasion of the opening of the new Home, at Wappinger Falls, the Association will present a pretty souvenir to each person who will visit the Home on Saturday, July 18th.

Alexander Goldfogle's brother, Congressman Goldfogle, sailed for Europe last week on the express steamship, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Among many distinguished passengers were Dr. Lorenz and Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador.

Arthur Lincoln Thomas and his wife and daughter, have gone to the Catskills for a couple of weeks. After his fortnight's rest, Mr. Thomas will again be ready to serve his customers at the establishment of Rogers, Peet & Co.

Peter T. Hughes, of Missouri, who graduated from Gallaudet College this year, is employed in the car shops in Elizabeth, N. J., and will stay there for some time. He makes frequent trips to New York City.

Martin Glynn has just completed his vacation of two weeks, and is at work again. He is a Fanwood graduate and a printer of more than ordinary ability.

The engagement is announced of Miss Tina Mundorff to Mr. J. Morrison Darrel, Jr., both former pupils of the Lexington Avenue school.

Mrs. Frank Roberts has returned to her Brooklyn home, after three weeks pleasantly spent in Englishtown, N. J.

Misses Ida and Ruby Abrams and their family are summering at Rockaway Beach.

Fort Lewis Seliney, editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register*, is in the city for a few days

HENRY F. HERKNER.

The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes has suffered another great loss in the sudden death of Mr. Henry F. Herkner, on the morning of Monday, July 6th. Mr. Herkner has been for the past twenty-seven years a member of the Board of Trustees. He was deeply interested in the Gallaudet Home, and for a number of years visited it annually and made a careful inspection both of the buildings and of the farm, and his reports of his visits were much valued by the Board. The inmates always greeted him heartily, because of the cordial, friendly interest in them, which was evident from his genial bearing, though he did not use the sign language. For several years past they have missed him, because his health has been such as to prevent his visiting them.

He was an earnest Christian man, of warm heart and sterling character, whose memory will be fondly cherished by very many who had the honor and the pleasure of knowing him Deep sympathy for his bereaved family will be felt by all connected with the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, and by all his other friends. J. C.

KISHINEFF FUND.

(For the Relief of the Suffering Russian Jews)

May 29th to July 1st.

Thomas Francis Fox	$2 00
Miss Dora Rose	50
Miss Christian Mundorff	1 00
James M. D rrell, Jr	1 00
M. L. K	1 00
"East Broadway"	1 00
Jacob Landau	50
Joe Borek	50
W. Friedman	50
T. Blum	50
Al. Balamuth	50
Abe Eisenberg	25
Louis Gilbert	25
H. Schnurmann	25
B. Herskovitz	25
B. Herzig	25
J. Roth	25
Doris Helburn	1 00
Total receipts	$11 50

The entire $11.50 has been handed over to the State Bank, for which a receipt made out to the "Deaf-Mutes of New York City" has been given to Mr. Kenner. Contributions are discontinued.

MARCUS L. KENNER,
123 East Third Street,
New York City.

NOTICE.

Johnstown, Pa.

To those who expect to attend the Seventeenth Meeting of the P. S. A D., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Johnstown, Pa, August 5th, 6th, and 7th, the following are the Hotel accommodations:

Merchant's, $2.00 double; $2.25 and $2.50 single. Lodging and breakfast, $1.25.

The Park and the Capital. $2.00 per day. Lodging and breakfast, $1.00.

Grand Central, Palace, Keystone, Senate, and Vendome. $1.50 per day. Lodging and breakfast, 85 cents.

Cook Hotel, $1.00 per day. Lodging and breakfast, 50 cents.

There are several restaurants close around where meals can be had from 15 to 50 cents. All hotels are from one to five blocks from the Y. M. C. A.

The Local Committee will meet delegates on arrival of trains and conduct them to any hotel they prefer. We wish notice from persons coming, to state what hotel. A postal card to me will receive attention.

Come all and have a good time among the Allegheny Mountains.

For railroad orders apply to

R. M. ZIEGLER,
205 West Mt. Pleasant Ave.,
Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. M. BARKER,
Chairman, Com. on Arrangm'ts.

R. M. ZIEGLER, *Secretary.*

OHIO.

How the Deaf Spent the Fourth.

A PLEASANT PICNIC

News of the Week.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

The deaf of Columbus made no general arrangements for observing Independence Day in a body, so the most of them passed the occasion quietly at home, and were the wiser for it, we think. Messrs. Neuner, Alonzo Kingry, Goodman, and Robinson, followed a big crowd to the Buckeye Lake and enjoyed themselves at this beautiful resort. Messrs. August, Beckert, Clum and Miss Munnell, went up to the "Zoo Park," a new resort, but found little to attract them. From some cause the electric lights went out, leaving the place in utter darkness, and on the way home the motive power of the cars became disarranged, and for a time it seemed as if the party would have to foot it, four or five miles to get home. After an hour's wait, however, the cars started up again.

Mrs. Mary McGowan, of East Toledo, preferred some other noise her 4th of July celebration than that given off by the frogs of the town, so she hied herself down to Columbus, visiting places of interest and friends, and more than got her share of the 4th of July noise as she passed over the car lines, by the explosion of cartridges placed on the car tracks.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston L Stevenson, of Findlay, spent their Fourth in Toledo with friends, while Miss Alta Charlton, of Kenton, made herself at home for the day with her friend, Miss Grace Munger, of the same city.

Over at Taylorstown, Pa., the deaf had a royal 4th of July. Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. W. L Sawhill are due for the event, for they put forth extra efforts to make it a success, and all who went there had no cause for complaint. When the train from Pittsburg arrived about sixty deaf alighted and found waiting for them a hay-wagon decked out in the national colors, to convey the party a mile or so to the Sawhill residence, situated down among the hills in as lovely a spot as one could wish. On the way down, though the party were all mutes, yet they made noise enough to astonish the natives and remind them that it was Independence Day when to be silent was treason. Arriving at the Sawhill mansion the party was received by Mr. and Mrs. Sawhill and Miss Edgar, and told to just make itself at home. The two latter ladies were decked out in red, white and blue, caps and aprons, and did the honors of the occasion The party brought along baskets filled with good things for the inner man, and at noon the contents were spread out on tables in an adjoining orchard and everybody told to help himself or herself to their hearts' content.

After dinner Mr Sawhill took the party to one of the many oil wells in the vicinity, and explained to them its workings how wells are sunk and the hidden product from the bowels of the earth brought up and conveyed by pipes to refineries and then on board ships in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities and carried to all parts of the world.

When all returned to the orchard, speechmaking was indulged by a number of persons, among them Messrs. P P Pratt, Collins Sawhill, J. Fisher, Geo. Teegarden, Frank Gray, Mrs. W. L. Sowhill, and Miss Bessie Edgar. Just as preparations for supper were in progress a heavy rain storm came driving everybody and everything into the house. However it was big enough to hold all, and only caused more merriment than inconvenience.

When train time, came four horses were hitched to the wagon to haul the party to the station, for the road is uphill all the way. There was more fun *galore* on the route up. Those who partook of the pleasures of the day expressed themselves greatly pleased with the management of the affair, and were loud in their praise for the host and hostess.

Besides the host and hostess the following Ohio people were present: Mr. P. P. Pratt, Miss Bessie Edgar, Miss Sarah Cottrill, Mr. and Mrs Collins Sawhill, Mr. and Wesley Frazier, Miss Mary Grow, Miss McGuire, and Miss Ada Anderson.

Miss Bessie Edgar, of Columbus, Ohio, who since the 17th of June has been Mrs. W. L. Sawhill's guest, left Thursday of this week for Pittsburg where she will visit some time with her sister.

Miss Edgar, accompanied by Mrs. W. L. Sawhill, attended the closing exercises of the Western Penna. School for Deaf. They were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Allabough, and at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bardes. They also spent the evening and morning with Mr. and Mrs. Collins Sawhill, of Braddock. The big steel works there were an attraction for Miss Edgar, and a Mr. Waters showed the ladies through the mill, much to their delight.

Mr. Ray Brown, of Pittsburg, who had been visiting several weeks in this city, returned home Saturday night. During his stay here he visited in company with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, Miss Emma Bard, Mr. Eugene Jones, Miss Lizzie Hewitt and Mr. Wark, the Home for the Aged Deaf, and was greatly surprised and pleased with the appearance of the place It far surpasses, with its farm location and buildings, that of his own State. Mr. Brown left here, carrying with him a smitten heart of one of Ohio's fair beauties. We have still a few left. Next.

The lawn fete given Thursday evening by Superintendent and Matron Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Byers, at the Home, proved a success financially and socially in spite of a heavy shower that came up late in the afternoon. About the whole town, as well as many of the people of the township, came to enjoy the sweet strains from Prof. Stukey's gramophone, and the cool breezes with the heavens as a dome. The portico and lawn were lighted up by Chinese lanterns. Tables covered with white linen, with a vase of flowers on each, were scattered about the lawn from which people could sip their ice-cream or lemonade or enjoy other sweets provided. Miss Bertha Patterson presided over the candy and peanut stand, Miss Nellie Greener over the lemonade stand, while Miss Gussie Greener and Fannie Patterson served all who asked for ice-cream, and were assisted by Mr Zimmerman, father of Mrs. Byers, and Mrs Stuckey. Some of the inmates also assisted in the work, nor were any of them neglected from receiving their share of good things. In fact, they enjoyed the evening as heartily as any who were there. Messrs George, Clum and Beckert, got there about eight o'clock, and an hour later Miss Kittie Munnell, Mrs. James Smith, son, sister and Mr. Wark, reached there. Their stay was necessarily short, as the last car to Columbus leaves Westerville at 10:30, and with two miles to reach the line it was necessary to leave at 9:30.

Mr. Byers had made ten gallons of ice-cream during the afternoon, and this was about all sold. The amount realized from the affair will be about twenty dollars clear of expenses

On Tuesday of this week, at the home of her brother in-law, Prof. John Haywood, of Westerville, passed away the spirit of Miss Abigail Carpenter. Hers was indeed a long life—being aged eighty-nine years at the time of her death She was one of the first two girl pupils admitted into the Institution in May, 1830. At the time of her admission she was sixteen years old, the cause of her deafness being given as sickness at one and a half years. She attended school for five years, and since leaving has resided at Westerville and Worthington, north of Columbus, with relatives She was of gentle and lovable disposition, and in youth must have been pretty, for even in her old age she carried traces of it She attended the first six reunions of the Association, and some six years ago when we saw her last at Minerva Park, she gave no evidence of advanced age. Her funeral took place at Westerville, Thursday afternoon, and the remains were taken to Walnut Grove Cemetery, at Worthington, for burial.

Mrs. Thomas McGinness left Sunday evening, accompanied by her youngest son and daughter, for Boston. After a few days' visit there she will go on to her old home in Rhode Island for a visit till September. Thomas, the second son of Mr. McGinness, was one of the High School graduates last June, and received a fine gold watch from his aunt, of Cleveland, who for twenty years has been a teacher in the public schools of that city.

Mr. Frank Philpott was a visitor here last Sunday, having come up from West Virginia, where in a certain town there are strong attractions for him. A. B. G.

Found Pleasure in Cartridge Canes

Several deaf and dumb men, operating cartridge canes, were enjoying themselves in Fifth Avenue last night. They made life miserable for every one near them and escaped torture themselves. Many who witnessed the scene at once realized the advantage of being deaf and dumb on Fourth of July.

The men stood on the curb in front of Newell's, their canes hitting the pavement with painful regularity. People accustomed to converse by word of mouth could not hear themselves speak.

Apparently unmindful of the trouble they were causing, the mutes kept up the bombardment. While they sent their canes to their torturing work the men calmly carried on a conversation in the sign language. There was a suspicion that they were having fun at the expense of the unfortunate citizen who has not been robbed of the faculty of hearing.—*Pittsburg Gazette, July 5.*

PHILADELPHIA.

A Deaf-Mute Dies Suddenly.

A DEAF-MUTE BARONET.

Summer Gleanings.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1538 Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Chester *Times* reported the following death:

"John McCauley, one of the well known men throughout the city, died suddenly last evening at his boarding place, at the home of William McCaferty, 217 Wilson Street.

"The deceased was a mute, and that, in addition to his small stature, impressed him upon the minds of those with whom he came in contact. He was 49 years of age and for a number of years was employed as a chipper at the plant of the Penn Steel Casting Company, but recently he has been employed at the plant of the National Tube Company.

"Early last evening he went out in the yard to saw some wood, but had made but a few strokes with the saw when he fell to the ground. He was carried into the house, but expired before medical aid could be summoned. Coroner Fry made an investigation of the case and will issue the necessary burial permit."

Our informant forget to give the date of death, and we have no way of finding out at this writing.

Mr. McCauley was a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He was a good workman and made good wages, but he filled a position that was most injurious to his health. We understand that he operated a machine which, when used, filled the air with steel dust that he could not prevent from inhaling, and by and by it showed its effect upon him. He became possessed of a week heart, and finally, as related above, died suddenly. Other men refused to take the position he held, and it is said the company always has difficulty in filling it when vacant.

Another thing we learned is that Mr. McCauley simply volunteered assistance in saving wood, while an older man was engaged at it. But he succumbed quickly.

The deceased was popular with the deaf of Chester where he lived and they mourn his loss greatly. The funeral was held last Thursday and was attended by several deaf, among them Mrs. Geo. W. Campbell, Mrs Sands, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John Tarry, of Upland; and Messrs. Murray and Gorman, of Chester. The pall bearers, who are all deaf, were Messrs. John Tarry, Albert Schreiner, Daniel McLaughlin, and John McEvilly.

The following is from a London letter to the Philadelphia *Press* of a few days ago:

In mentioning the divorce of Sir Archibald Napier from his wife, who is sister-in-law of the Right Hon. Walter Long, president of the local government board and a member of the Cabinet, I omitted to mention that her brother, Sir Arthur Fairbairn, is a deaf-mute. His affliction does not, however, prevent him from having a keen sense of humor and being a delightfully accomplished and erudite man.

Some time ago he was invited by a friend to dine at the Reform Club with two other men, each of whom had been told that he would meet Sir Arthur and been warned of his affliction. Sir Arthur, arriving rather late the at club in the company of his hosts, found his two fellow-guests laboriously talking to one another with their fingers by means of the sign language, each imagining that the other was the deaf and dumb baronet.

Harry S. Smith left the city on Friday last for his annual summer vacation, which he will spend in camping along the Delaware River, with his old friend Marvin S. Hunt, of Lambertville. Their camp will be called "Camp Restawhile," which is a model of neatness Messrs Smith and Hunt have a $40 camp outfit, including tents, dishes, beds, etc. Mr. Smith will return to this city in the fall.

The annual excursion of the Clerc Literary Association will be to Burlington Island Park, about twenty miles up the Delaware River, next Saturday, 18th of July. The park is on an island on the Delaware River, and is considered a delightful place for such an outing. All kinds of amusements will be found there, including bathing, boating and fishing. The round trip is only forty (40) cents, and the trip can be made by steamer at three different times of the day—8 A M, 1 P.M, and 2 P.M.—from Chestnut Street wharf. The Committee has arranged a number of games for prize competitions, and they anticipate a large attendance from the city. As the Park is situated about midway between Trenton and Philadelphia, it is likely that a number of Trenton deaf will avail themselves of the opportunity to be there. They will be heartily welcome.

Mr. Samuel E. Price, of Easton, Pa., was a visitor at our church, Sunday evening, July 5th. He made the trip by trolley.

Mr. Otto Koenig was in New York attending to business during the week of the Fourth of July, and was agreeably surprised by his wife, who presented him with a girl baby. Mother and child are doing nicely. Otto has our warmest congratulations upon his luck.

Mrs. Thomas D. Delp returned from Newark, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, after a long absence. Her friends are pleased to see her again

Rev. J. M. Koehler was out of the city over Sunday, consequently the lay reader read service at All Souls'

In alighting from a trolley, a slight movement caused Mrs. Mary H. Rocap to fall heavily on the street out in Olney, recently. She was carried into her son's home where her injuries were found to consist of a cut on the head and other bruises, which, fortunately, are not serious. The aged lady, however, is still suffering from the effects of the fall and it may be a while before she will be fully well.

Messrs. Higgins, Houston and Zell, visited the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, in Doylestown, on July 5th, and speak very well of it.

Miss Bessie Zell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Zell had one of her hands burned by powder on the Fourth. She will be all right.

ST. LOUIS.

The Fourth of July has passed and left no lasting impressions in the shape of scars or wounds, serious or otherwise, upon the local deaf. All mementos of the day have disappeared and things are going on in the usual way

Some surprise is created at the announcement of the marriage of Miss Cora Small to Mr John Temple They were quietly united at Chester, Ill., on July 3d, wishing, probably, to have a celebration of their own on the 4th. Mr Temple is the son of Assistant Matron at Gallaudet College, of which the bride was a normal graduate. The two will probably reside in this city during the winter.

The above will cause a change in the teaching staff of the Gallaudet School, since the recent bride was articulation instructor. Principal Cloud will, however, endeavor to have her place filled before the school year opens.

Miss Bauman, one of the teachers of the Oklahoma School, and a 1902 Gallaudet graduate, surprised her friends by dropping in, and remaining for a few days recently, as the guest of Miss Morefield. She has promised to come in 1904, as a guide to other Chicagoans, to our World's Fair.

Mr. Marshutz and Miss Henning we quietly married on the 24th of last month. As they had been engaged for some time, the announcement created no surprise. They have the congratulations of their friends

Rev. Cloud has returned from his trip to Minnesota and other adjacent states, and reports having had a pleasant time with new and old friends. The trip was enjoyable in every way, although interpersed with work.

Services will continue throughout the summer, at the usual time, 10:45 A M., at St. Thomas Mission.

Mutes Hold a Picnic.

TAYLORSTOWN, PA., July 7.—The picnic held in the Hodgens orchard, Saturday, July 4th, was a quiet affair. All those present, with the exception of two or three, were mutes, from many different places. Games, speeches and toasts were indulged in, and the audience expressed its appreciation by loud clapping. They were met at the station by large hay wagons, trimmed in the national colors. Those present were Misses Bessie Edgar, Columbus; Mabel L. Sawhill, Hazel Linnis and Olive McCoy, Braddock; Sarah Cattrill, Blaine, Ohio; Ada Anderson, Wheeling; Elizabeth Escherich, Cora Armstrong, Teresa Cowley, Ada Curran and M. Bracken, Pittsburg; Esther Schnick, Washington; Mary E. Grow, Glenshaw; Kate Flack, Allegheny; Elizabeth McGuire, Wilkinsburg; Messrs. P. P. Pratt, Flint, Mich; George M. Teegarden, Wilkinsburg; Frank R. Gray, Abraham Richman, Charles Fritzges, Allegheny; John S. Fischer, Elmer Havens, Charles Reiser, W. R. Doum, J. W. Atcheson, John Escherich, George Korn, Samuel Nichols, Pittsburg; Joseph Schnick, Washington; William Friend, John L. Friend and James N. Friend, Braddock; Herbert Stoehr, William Seaman, William Halpin, Wheeling; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sawhill, Braddock; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sawhill, Taylorstown; Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Frazier, Bridgeport, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs Timothy Gorman, Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. Donahey, Wilkinsburg.

Eastern New York Picnic.

The Annual Eastern New York Picnic of deaf-mutes will be held at Electric Park, Saturday, July 25th, 1903. Meet on State Street, corner Broadway, Albany, from 8 to 10 A.M.

COMMITTEE:
Thure E. Carlman,
Joseph S. Kinney,
Harry A. Van Allen,
John L. Connerton,
Andrew Keenan, *Chairman.*

Volta Bureau
1601—35th

Brain Rather Than Brawn.

EDITH A. PEEL.

Long before the time of written history, tradition tells us of the birth of a baby who was one day to became noted because of his strength. While still in his cradle this baby gave evidence of his great power. His mother had caused the jealousy of Juno, queen of the heavens. This goddess, to avenge herself, sent two huge serpents to destroy the child. But the baby, young as he was, grasped the monsters in his hands and crushed them. When he grew older he performed most wonderful exploits. He accomplished, among other things, twelve labors that no one but a man of his gigantic strength could attempt. These labors were so great that Hercules, as the hero was called, gained widespread fame and became a model for young men of that age.

At another period in ancient history a company of heroes set out in quest of the Golden Fleece. First they chose a leader. They thought of Achilles, the strongest, but he declined in favor of Jason, the wisest. Here we see that mere strength was not considered of greatest importance. The wisdom of this choice is shown in the success of the expedition.

Later, in authentic literature, we read of Homer and Socrates. The former, deprived of his sight, gave the world his Odyssey and Iliad, said to be the beginnings of literature, and which are read to this day. Socrates, old and feeble and shut up in prison, still taught his pupils.

Subsequent to the fall of the Roman eagle the barbarous Goths and the Vikings overran the civilized countries of Europe. Grecian art and literature, then in the golden stage began to decline. The men and youths gave all their time to the protection of their homes. Scenes of bloodshed were of daily occurrence. Small wonder, then, that education was not considered important during the Middle Ages.

Even the kings did not deem it a necessary qualification, and most of them could barely sign their names. Their knights, brought up in an atmosphere of warfare, were even more ignorant. They scorned learning and judged that deeds of valor and vengeance were of far more importance. Learning was confined to monks, who took advantage of the people's ignorance to teach superstitious beliefs. In this way they represented the real power and thus early, brains rather than brawn were ruling the world. This went on till the end of the Middle Ages, when the common people began to study, and from that time they rose in power. The kings gathered wise men around them in their courts. People began to realize that learning was the source of power and wealth, not only for the individual, but for the community, as Luther said: "It will be proper for authorities to exercise the greatest possible care and industry in regard to the young. For since the interests of the city are committed to their trust they would not do well before God or the world if they did not work with all their might to promote prosperity. Now, the prosperity of a city does not consist of vast tresures, strong walls, beautiful houses, large supplies of muskets and armour. Yea, when these things are found and fools exercise authority, it is much the worst for a city. The best and richest treasure of a city is that it have many pure, honest, well educated citizens, for these can collect, preserve, and use whatever is good."

In the Elizabethian era we see education taking a giant stride forward. Among the leaders we find Francis Bacon and Edmund Spencer, also Shakespeare, "who was not for an age, but for all time." Steadily the idea spread that there is a higher power than one's muscle. We find many examples in history of men possessed of great intellects, but whose bodies were frail.

In the seventeenth century Baxter wrote his works while in ill-health. The world reveres John Milton, with whose name it is said, "The muster roll of the gods closes." In spite of his blindness, poverty, and forsaken condition, he wrote some of the best books we have to-day. His eyes were shut to earthly scenes, but his mind saw heavenly visions, which he gave to us in his "Paradise Lost."

Many illustrations of the power of the mind are shown in the inventions. Especially is this shown in the nineteenth century. The ease and economy with which things, deemed impossible fifty years ago, are accomplished now, is simply astonishing. We ride in cars propelled by electricity, we send messages across the ocean, even without wires, and lately we read of successful attempts at aerial navigation.

Washington Roebling, the man who superintended the building of the Brooklyn bridge, is a striking example of what the mind can do when the body is frail. He received a stroke of paralysis while at work on the bridge. Yet, in his helpless state, he completed his task and drew plans for other bridges.

The people who lead to-day, and rule, are people of brain power. Brains lift them above their less gifted fellow men. Their wisdom enables them to do better, and rise higher than others. The world has little use for the man with great strength in his muscle without the intellect to make use of his power. Positions are ready everywhere for the one who can think and plan. Instead of plodding along in the ruts made by our forefathers we should be able to think for ourselves and be able to achieve even greater success. People of to-day realize this, and every civilized country offers great inducements and advantages to her children who desire a good education. No country surpasses the United States in the work done, and the amount of money spent on education. Therefore, considering the value and power of an educated mind, and the privileges around the young people of this country, we find no excuse for an uneducated mind or for a person who uplifts neither his community nor his country.

Services for Deaf-Mutes.

JULY.

19—10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston.
3:30 P.M., St. Stephen's Chapel, Lynn, Mass.
24—7:30 P.M., Good Shepherd, Nashua N. H.
26—10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston.
10:45 A.M., St. John's Chapel, Lowell.
3:30 P.M., Grace Chapel, Lawrence
6:00 P.M., Trinity Chapel, Haverhill.
4:30 P.M., Grace Chapel, Manchester, N. H.

In conducting the above services, I have the assistance of Lay Readers, Mr. Edwin W. Frisbee and Mr. Albert S. Tufts.

S. STANLEY SEARING.

LUNA PARK NOTES

One hundred and forty-two thousand, two hundred and thirty-two persons paid a dime to enter Luna on the Fourth of July, and not only has the average daily attendance been greater than that of the Pan-American Exposition, but the total admissions for the same period of time is way ahead of that at Buffalo.

Luna Park has been improved with every day, and now it stands as it will for this season, with as many large amusement features as have been before offered in any two expositions.

The metropolitan dailies are unanimous in the words of praise, all of them conceding that no previous Exposition has been as complete in its methods of finding entertainment for boys and girls grown tall.

The two latest additions to this twentieth century midway are the trained wild animals which Carl Hagenbeck has sent from Hamburg for the St Louis World's Fair, and Thompson and Dundy's latest illusion spectacle, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." This latter is by far the most remarkable scenic electric mechanical offering ever presented, and combines a submarine voyage in a monster steel boat—the first of the fleet being launched by Sir Thomas Lipton a week ago, and finishing with a visit of a village at the North Pole with its real Eskimo, seal, sea lions and polar bear, and a transformation scene in which is introduced quite the smartest aerial ballet that New York has seen up to date.

All the other amusements, and there are thirty-nine of them, are now in full working operation.

Photographs

BUFFALO 1901

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Teachers of the Deaf
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THE THIRD CONVENTION

OF THE

Maryland State Association of the Deaf

will be held in the Hall of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf on

MADISON STREET, near CALVERT

At 10 A.M. Tuesday, August 4th, and continue in sesion until Friday, August 7th.

The programme of sessions and pleasures for the week is substantially as follows:

Tuesday, August 4th—Convention—10 A.M., 2 P.M. and 8 P.M.

Wednesday, August 5th—Picnic at Druid Hill Park—Grove No. 8

Thursday, August 6th—Down-Bay Excursion.

Friday, August 7th—Convention—10 A.M. to 1 P.M. In the evening a Banquet will be held at the same hall. — Tickets, 50 cents.

Photographs may be taken after one of the adjournments.

J. A. BRANFLICK, Chairman,
WM. MCELROY,
J. E. FOWBLE.
Committee of Arrangements.

RAIN OR SHINE.

ANNUAL OUTING AND GAMES

OF THE

XAVIER, Deaf-Mutes' Club

AT

COVE HOTEL,
West Brighton, Staten Island.

Sunday, Aug. 9, 1903

Prizes for Bowling Alley, Bicycle Track, and others, including Prizes for Ladies. Commencing at 10:30 A.M.

Tickets, - $1.00
(Including Dinner at 1 P.M.)

The follwing Events are open to Registered Athletes, Clubs, or not:

100 yards run — 880 yards, novices
500 yards run — 1½ miles run
Throwing 50 pound weight.
Five and Ten mile Bicycle races, and lots of other games.
Motor exhibition on the grounds.

The Xavier Deaf-Mutes' Club will play a game of base ball against the Cuban Giants. Messrs. William Deegan and John D. Shea will be the battery.

In case of rain, then there will be plenty of games inside.

Take Ferry to Staten Island, and then Shore Trolley will take you to the door.

All who want tickets must get them from the Chairman before August 2d, on which date accounts will be closed.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
PETER F. REDINGTON, *Chairman.*
1 North St., Evergreen, L. I.
S. DONOVAN. G. SCHMIDT.

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Colored, - - - - - 4.00
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League of Elect Surds

will be given at the

Cosmopolitan Park & Casino
Amsterdam Ave. and 170th St.

Afternoon-Evening
August 10, 1903

Good Music! Fine Dancing! Other Features!

Tickets, - - - 25c.

The Park can easily be reached by either Sixth Ave. or Third Ave. surface cars, which pass the the entrance to the Park. All cars and "L" trains transfer to the above two lines.

Committee:
ANTHONY CAPELLI, *Chairman.*
THOMAS F. FOX, ALEX. L. PACH.

Annual Outing—Basket Picnic

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Guild of Silent Workers

AT

Van Cortlandt Park
(New York City)

ON

Saturday, Aug. 1st

Games for Prizes.

Dancing in the evening at Muller's Van Cortlandt Park Hall.

Badges - - 15 cents
[Entitling admission to grounds and games.]

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Chester Q. Mann, *Chairman.*
John H. Keiser, Ed. Elsworth,
R. E. Maynard, Mrs. W. Buhle,
Miss G. Berley, Miss A. Mann.

Routes to Park.

Walk east on the 155th Street Viaduct to and across the bridge over the Harlem River. Then take Jerome Avenue cars direct to grounds.

From 129th Street and Third Ave., take Willis Avenue cars, transferring at Jerome Avenue.

☞ When aboard Jerome Ave. cars, ask the conductor to let you off at Muller's Van Cortlandt Park Hotel, Woodlawn. Picnic grounds directly opposite.

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Second Grand Annual Picnic and Games

OF THE

Brooklyn Deaf-Mutes' Club

AT

FRED. DECKLEMAN'S

RIDGEWOOD PARK

Ridgewood, L. I.

Saturday, Afternoon and Evening Sept. 5, 1903

MUSIC BY CHAS. A. KLEINE.

Tickets, - - - 25 Cents

COMMITTEE:
JOHN M. JACKSON, *Chairman.*
ARCHIE MCLAREN. PETER F. REDINGTON.
J. E. TAPLIN. JOS. SCHLOSS.

NOTICE:—Tug-of-War between the members of the New Jersey Deaf-Mutes' Society, League of Elect Surds, Xavier Deaf-Mutes' Club, Union League of Deaf-Mutes, and the Brooklyn Deaf-Mutes' Club, will begin in the early afternoon. A handsome prize will be awarded to the winners.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.

Take Roosevelt St., Grand St., 23d St., or 42d St., Ferry to Broadway, Brooklyn, then take Bushwick Trolley Cars direct to Ridgewood, or Elevated R. R. train to Myrtle Ave., and change for Ridgewood train.

From Bridge take Myrtle Ave. Elevated R. R. train, or Myrtle Ave., Gates Ave., Putnam Ave., Flushing-Knickerbocker Ave. Trolley Cars, all direct to Ridgewood. Arriving at Ridgewood R. R. Depot, take a few minutes' walk to the Park.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MUSIC HALL of the Y. M. C. A.,
Corner Court Street and South Avenue,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Thursday and Friday, Aug. 13th and 14th,

FOLLOWED BY A

PICNIC on Saturday, August 15th.

PROGRAM.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

At 10:30 o'clock A.M.:—
Prayer.
Address of the President, Mr. Alexander L. Pach.
Report of Officers.
Report of Standing Committees.
Report of Local Committee.
Miscellaneous Business.
Recess.

At 2 o'clock P.M.:—
Prayer.
Reading of Communications.
Report of Committee on Enrollment.
Appointment of Committees.
Paper:
Discussion.
Paper:
Discussion.
Recess.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

At 10:30 o'clock A.M.:—
Prayer.
Paper:
Discussion.
Paper:
Discussion.
Announcements.

At 2 o'clock, P.M.:—
Prayer.
Communications.
New Business.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.
Report of Committee on Nominations.
Election of Officers.
Unfinished Business.
Adjournment.

THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, there will be a service at St. Luke's Church, followed by a Reception in the Parish House.

FRIDAY EVENING, from 7:30 to 10 P.M., a Reception will be held at at the Rochester Institution, by invitation of Dr. Westervelt, to members of the Association.

SATURDAY, there will be a Picnic at Sea Breeze, by Ephphatha Mission. The Mission, assisted by the local deaf generally, will entertain as guests the members of the Association, and a few others.

HEADQUARTERS of the Association will be at the New Osburn Hotel, on South Avenue, very near the Y. M. C. A. Rates, $2.00 per day.

Rates at other Hotels are:

Whitcomb House, $2 00, $2 50 and $3.00. Hotel Gerard, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
National Hotel, $1.50 and $2 00. Chapman House, $1.25.
Clinton Hotel, $1.25. Clemson House, $1.00. Temperance Hotel, $1.00.

INFORMATION in regard to lodging, restaurants, and all such matters, will be furnished on application to Mr. C. D. Gibbs, 409 Gregory Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Enclose stamp for reply.)

ALEX. L. PACH, President.

THEO. I. LOUNSBURY, Sec'y,
208 EAST 59TH ST., NEW YORK.

REV. C. O. DANTZER, Chairman Local Committee.
231 Grand Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

CHAS. T. GIBBS. EVELYN P. WOOD.

THOMAS F. FOX, Chairman Committee on Program.
School for the Deaf, Station M, New York City.